

WORLD

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

VOL. III. NO. 32.

LOUISA, LAWRENCE CO., KY., APRIL 5, 1888.

M. F. CONLEY Publisher.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The latest ice cream is made of condensed milk.
There sets of twins attend a Vienna (Ga.) school.
The entrance is to be abolished in the Thurman army.

Two pipe lines from Lima, O., to Chicago will cost \$2,000,000.
Whitney, Kan., has turned its opera-house into a market house.

Therese Empress of Germany has a personal income of \$80,000 a year.
Queen Victoria's home while in Italy was the home of the Emperor.

The highest recorded price for a Stradivarius violin is said to be \$100,000.
Conventresses any the Easter trade grows more considerable yearly.

Miss Hayard, of Baltimore, a niece of Secretary Hayard, is six feet tall.
There is agitation in New England for separate sleeping-cars for women.

The late Judge Waite was made Chief Justice by President Grant in 1874.
Mrs. Denker, Tom Thoms is about to start a place of amusement at St. Joseph, Mo.

It will be fifty years next Fourth of July since Iowa was organized as a Territory.
A young society lady of Boston dropped dead in a ball-room just after finishing a waltz.

A man and his daughter have been united at Chicago after fifty years' separation.
That big alarm in the East coast the railroad and telegraph lines July 28, 1887.

Statistics show a striking decrease in the number of marriages in Europe and America.
That Australian savages are passing out of existence faster than any other aboriginal race.

"I feel easier. I think I will go to sleep," were the last words of Chief Justice Waite.
Mars has been the most disastrous month the railroad companies have ever experienced.

There are said to be several typhoid in New York City who are worth upward of \$100,000 apiece.
Look out for counterfeit \$5.00 certificates. They are said to be circulating very extensively.

Only twelve Indians are left of the tribe of 1,000 who inhabited the Yosemite Valley a few years ago.
The English call an elevator "lift," and the French call it a "hoist," while the Scotch refer to it as a "wop."

United States Minister Phelps will sail for America early in April on a two months' leave of absence.
A strategy known to the position to the study of terms in the public schools is uninteresting itself in Chicago.

There is an acre was all a farm of 60 acres brought recently in Trezona County, Ala., when sold under mortgage.

Senator Reagan, of Texas, is one of the champion golfers, having won a salary from the public purse since 1878.
Tucker boys at Portland, Me., stole 720 pocket knives from the various hardware stores before they fell under suspicion.

A pettifogger snake ten feet long, with which has been done up by a snake hunter, it will be sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

The French and English military authorities have determined in prohibit all telegraphic correspondence from the field during the next campaign.

It is the name of the latest cowboy evangelist, and notwithstanding his name, no one has yet been able to whip him into a theological argument.

Since the convention of the Irish National League of America a year and a half ago, Father O'Reilly, the National Organizer, has forwarded to Ireland over \$100,000.

Portland, Ore., is to import a choice selection of European singing birds to enliven their streets and gardens with their notes. The expense is to be borne by subscription.

Mr. W. W. Mavery, of Philadelphia, has donated to the trustees of the city house of refuge \$100,000 to be used in purchasing a farm near the city and erecting proper buildings.

The polar bear at Madison Square Garden, New York, had his claws cut the other day. It took twenty-four men with ropes to hold him while the operation was performed.

Mrs. Latté contributed \$4,000 to the hospital for children in Lisbon, and in return received from the Queen of Portugal a full-length portrait, accompanied by an autograph of the monarch.

At St. Louis a family were at supper, two thieves entered the house by a rear door and carried off the silver, which had a fire in it, and a week's hunt failed to recover the property.

America has, during the past few years, imported nearly 2,000,000 bushels of potatoes a year, at a tax of fifteen cents a bushel. In 1883 Scotland did not export any potatoes to America, nor Ireland in 1882.

A pettifogger loaf of bread was recently dug up at Annetonia Station, near Hialeah, being found at a depth of twenty feet beneath the surface of the earth and beneath an ancient forest of locust trees.

Some of the nephrochords in the mountain of Bulgaria lead an outdoor life, lending to their flocks for ten or fifteen years, without knowing what it is to sleep in a house or to enjoy any of the comforts of civilization.

The figure found taking the English royal family together finds that the present anarchy, Queen Victoria, with her numerous progeny has cost the British nation \$25,000,000, or in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000.

The London Times says that broke knuckle prize fighting is a thing of disgust with Englishmen, and that the last ring has been pitched in that country. The French, too, will take the strictest measures to prevent another mill.

It is a curious fact that while Queen Victoria speaks German in her home circle, her daughter, the present German Empress, dis regards it in her and uses English as much as possible.

Senator Stanford's California ranch contains 25,000 acres and is probably the largest in the country. Some 3,800 acres are planted in grape vines and he has a wine cellar that holds 1,000,000 gallons.

A feature of the Working Girls' Fair, held in New York, was the sale of three hundred of Mrs. Cleveland's photographs, sent by herself, each of which bore her autograph, and which sold at large figures.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A bill was passed appropriating \$5,000 for the funeral expenses of the late Chief Justice. Two resolutions were offered to establish underground wires for telegraph and electric service in the district. Resolutions on the Utah constitution were read and ordered printed. A bill was reported for the admission of Montana as a State. Judiciary resolution to suspend the rules for executive session on the Fisheries treaty was called up, but allowed to go over. The House bill for the purchase of U. S. bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury was considered. An amendment providing that U. S. notes shall be issued for all the National bank circulation retired by the act was agreed to.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted directing that the funeral ceremonies for the late Chief Justice Waite shall be held in the hall of the House at noon Wednesday next. Under the call of States, bills were introduced. The Senate bill appropriating \$5,000 for the funeral expenses of the late Chief Justice was passed. A bill was reported for the organization of the Territory of Alaska. District business was then resumed. The pending bill for the protection of graves from desecration was passed.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—SENATE.—The invitation of the Supreme Court to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow was accepted. The Senate bill for the protection of graves from desecration was passed. The bill to require that when a Confederate is appointed to office preference shall be given to a Union soldier was passed. The bill to require that when a Confederate is appointed to office preference shall be given to a Union soldier was passed.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A communication was presented from the marshal of the Supreme Court inviting the House, by direction of the Court, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the marshal of the Supreme Court should be invited to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice to-morrow.

SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY.

Children Detected in Wholesale Husheries of Larders, Ill., Store.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Mo., March 31.—The sensational discovery has just been made that the wholesale robbery of millinery and dry goods stores at Carthage, in this county, is the work of four young girls, aged from ten to thirteen years, daughters of respectable citizens of that place. For over two weeks goods amounting to a large sum in value have been stolen in broad daylight, and no clue to the thieves could be found. A sweeping search was made and large quantities were found secreted in barns, outbuildings and under sidewalks. Many goods were stealthily returned that would never have been missed. The children's parents are prosecuted by grand jury and offer to make amends. It is thought all of the culprits have not been secured, and a thorough investigation will be made.

Inhuman Outrage and Murder.

PEORIA, Ill., April 1.—A letter from Carthage, Mo., dated April 1, says that a school boy fifteen years of age was found dead in the school house Tuesday evening with his tongue cut out. In the right hand of the dead woman was a lead pencil, and in the left hand a knife. The school house was searched and the body was found in the room near the door. The school house was searched and the body was found in the room near the door. The school house was searched and the body was found in the room near the door.

Bride Dies of a Broken Heart.

RICHLAND, Mo., April 1.—Mrs. John Gray, wife of one of the victims of last week's explosion, is dead. They had only been married a short time, and the young wife virtually died of a broken heart. Gray was to have been buried Saturday, but his wife said that the funeral be postponed until to-day, saying that she would be buried with him. Mrs. Gray died this morning, and the remains of her husband were buried in one grave.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

DATTON, O., April 1.—Miss Allen Myers, with her child, was crossing a bridge over Lost Creek, when the vehicle and its occupants were thrown into the rushing stream. The woman was washed out of the bridge, but holding on to the rail was enabled by overhanging branches of trees to float a quarter of a mile down, where, catching on to a small tree, she threw her child on the bank and crawled safely out herself. The hero was rescued some distance further down.

A Correspondent's Brilliant Stroke.

BERLIN, April 1.—Fresh details about the floods demonstrate that previous descriptions of the calamities were not exaggerated. There had been no unusual feature in the feat of a special correspondent of a German paper who, being in the city, said simply translated a flood scene from one of the latest stories, run in a few lines and got credit for a big feat in being the first reporter at the spot of war.

Increase for Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Postmaster General has directed that fifty-nine post-offices when the gross receipts have not increased in 1887 be increased by \$100 and over by \$200. April 1 ordered to the third or Presidential class. Among them are the following: Indiana—Harriet, Salem, Waterloo, Kentucky—Williamsburg, Ohio—Hartsville.

Lost His Nose and One Eye.

MILLERSBURG, O., April 1.—Neal Winstead, an employe on a saw mill near town, met with a horrible accident to-day at the mill. A piece of iron called the frog fell into the saw while Winstead was passing it, and was thrown with great force, striking Winstead in the face, knocking off his nose and destroying one eye, besides inflicting other serious injuries about the head.

Farmers' Trust.

TOWNE, Kan., April 1.—A call has been issued for a convention to be held at Topeka, May 1, for the purpose of organizing the Farmers' Trust. Circulars have been sent to all the Governors of all the States west of the Mississippi, and in Illinois and Wisconsin to send delegates to the convention.

The Boss Gigamisi Attempts Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, O., April 1.—Dr. J. M. Chaplin, the highest paid man in jail awaiting the time to be taken to the penitentiary, where he has a two years sentence to serve, cut one of the arteries in his arm this evening, and came near bleeding to death before being discovered. His intention was suicide.

To Encourage Flax Culture.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator Sablin yesterday introduced a bill to appropriate \$25,000 to aid in making improvements in the cultivation and manufacture of flax and hemp, the money to be expended by and under the direction of a commission, to be appointed by the President.

Drank Carbolic Acid.

TIRFIS, O., April 1.—While the family of Richard Helfz was getting ready to move yesterday his little three-year-old son got hold of a vial of carbolic acid, the contents of which he swallowed with probably fatal results.

Dropped Dead Going From Church.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—John Shidloer, aged fifty-five, a commercial traveler, while walking hastily homeward from church to-night to avoid the storm, fell dead upon the sidewalk with heart disease.

To Be Made Princes.

BERLIN, April 1.—It is reported that Count von Helldorf, Count von Helldorf and Count von Helldorf will receive the title of Prince.

Can I sell you a basket of peaches?

"No, sir," he boldly inquired as he entered a Cleveland confectionery store. "No, sir," was the prompt reply from the senior partner. The reply went out, but he had not gone one hundred feet when he was overtaken by a gentleman who said: "I'm junior partner of the house. I do the peachstone business, while the senior attends to straight almonds and the like. I'll take your lot, and you may next time you come inquire for me."—Herald-Examiner.

WHAT WOMAN CAN DO.

Three Lives Saved on the Storm-Tossed Lake.

By Her Heroism Under Very Trying Circumstances.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Lieutenant Rogers, Chief of the Eleventh United States Life-Saving District, is in receipt of the following special report from Captain Hobbs, of Grand Haven, Mich., which was transmitted by Keeper Henry Finch, of the life-saving station at Manistee, Mich. Lieutenant Rogers says it is one of the most extraordinary episodes recorded in the annals of the service, and the conspicuous heroism and bravery which is marked as an antidote to the danger of the sea. Two ladies were visiting at the light-house keeper's dwelling at Manistee, March 19. Captain Hobbs, the light-house keeper, saw a gale was rising at four o'clock in the afternoon, and started to take the ladies across the river to their home. Mrs. Johnson, one of the ladies, got down off the pier into the small skiff, and Miss Finch, her companion, went to get in the skiff on the side of the boat and capsize it, throwing them both into the water. Captain Hobbs, who had but one arm, saved himself by hanging on to the pier. The skiff turned bottom up, the two women hanging on to the hull-keel with their fingers. A bowling was made by Captain Hobbs and the water. Captain Hobbs and she were pulled to the pier. Keeper Finch continues: "I got down on the pier, got the line under her arms and tried to pull her up on to the pier. It was so low we could not get her out. She was stiff and could not help herself. Mrs. Hobbs came out of the light-house and helped, and we landed Miss Finch on the top of the pier. The pier was about fifteen feet high over the lake, and two or three feet thick at the base. The wind was blowing from the east, and the water was running from the pier to the lake. Mrs. Finch grabbed the rail boat rope, ran down the pier with a five milles current, had taken her near the end of the pier, about a quarter of a mile from the place where the boat capsized. Captain Hobbs and I got in the skiff and started after Mrs. Johnson. We came up to her at the end of the pier, but she was fast to the boat. After great difficulty we finally got her into the skiff, but the wind was blowing so hard I could not pull her out. A half foot higher, and we would have been lost. Mrs. Finch grabbed the rail boat rope, ran down the pier with a five milles current, had taken her near the end of the pier, about a quarter of a mile from the place where the boat capsized. Captain Hobbs and I got in the skiff and started after Mrs. Johnson. We came up to her at the end of the pier, but she was fast to the boat. After great difficulty we finally got her into the skiff, but the wind was blowing so hard I could not pull her out. A half foot higher, and we would have been lost.

A Case of Big Head.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 28.—The most singular case of big head on record is reported from Charlotte, N. C. The case is that of a colored man named Abner Dorsett. He is of a bright yellow color, has a well-developed face, clear-cut features and an intelligent countenance. Though twenty-two years of age, he is only five feet high, and weighs only seventy pounds. His head is so heavy that he can never be enabled to walk under it. His measurements are thirty-two inches in circumference. His arms and legs are very slender. He is a very intelligent man, and is capable of doing any kind of work. He is a very intelligent man, and is capable of doing any kind of work.

A Woman Beats a Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Mary G. Baker recovered a verdict of \$12,500 in the Kings County circuit court yesterday against the Long Island Railroad Company. The trial of the action, which was for personal injury, lasted several days, and a great amount of testimony was taken. The company had dug an excavation on Atlantic avenue, into which Mrs. Baker fell, sustaining injuries that are thought to be permanent. The company offered to show irresponsibility, but the jury decided against it.

A Field in the Sandusky.

TIRFIS, O., March 29.—Continuous rains for the past forty-eight hours have caused the Sandusky river and its tributaries to overflow their banks, and thousands of acres are submerged, doing great damage to property. A portion of this city, located in the flats, is flooded, and the people are using boats for communicating with the other portions.

The Metropolitan Bank.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—John D. DoCamp, ex-vice president of the Metropolitan Bank, was surrendered by his bondsman, Captain Alexander Montgomery, and was committed to jail. The receiver of the Metropolitan Bank gives notice that a dividend of one hundred per cent will be paid depositors after April 16. Claims must be proved by April 15.

Township Treasurer Robbed.

DETROIT, March 29.—Treasurer Merrick, of Green Township, Mich., had \$300 in cash and a check for \$400 stolen from his bedroom.

Hanged with a Clothes Line.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 29.—John Kew, an old Englishman, residing on the island for years, once in prosperous circumstances, but owing to dissipation lately is much reduced, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in his shoe store with a clothes line.

Train Goes Through a Bridge.

ARLINGTON, TEX., March 29.—A train on the Taylor, Westport and Houston railway went through a bridge killing W. H. Taylor, a brakeman, and seriously injuring Engineer Wm. Perrin and Section Boss E. T. Housman.

Precaution Against Small-Pox.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The board of health has engaged four extra physicians to vaccinate citizens exposed to small-pox, and to-day decided to increase this extra vaccination corps to ten. This action is due to the recent unpleasant activity with which the disease is manifesting itself in the city.

A Crooked Detective.

MONTREAL, March 29.—Detective Faboy was to-day sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary for robbing the Grand Trunk railway office.

TWO EXPLOSIONS.

Resulting in Death and Destruction—Terrible Disaster in a Coal Mine.

WICHITA, Kan., March 29.—At noon today a horrible gas explosion occurred at Keith & Perry's No. 6 Mine, which has done considerable damage to the life of a large number of men and destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property. Superintendent Sweeney is prostrated with a badly burned face and hands, and the air at the scene of the disaster is stifling with the grisly and anguished cries of widowed wives and fatherless children. A second explosion occurred about the middle of the afternoon and added greater loss and disaster. The mine is 240 feet beneath the surface, and the men entered, and were sealed to the right of the speaker's stand, which was occupied by Mr. Carll and Senator Ingalls. The men occupied seats further back. The band on the great face of the House clock points to twelve o'clock and five minutes when the six Episcopal clergymen marched solemnly in, followed by the poll-bearers, among whom were Senator Sherman and General Grosvenor. A choir in one of the galleries furnished the music. Mr. Hedrick, of Kansas, and Mr. Callaghan, assisted in reading the Episcopal funeral services. The ceremonies were very simple. The coffin had on it a single wreath of flowers and two crossed lances of palm. The Marine band did not appear. The only person in uniform were Generals Sherman, Callaghan and General Grosvenor. One of the conspicuous figures on the floor of the House was Hon. Geo. Hancock. Near him sat Governor Jerry Rusk. Mrs. Cleveland had a box placed in the gallery, and near her sat Miss Hayard, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Don Dirksen. There was a large number of ladies present, and some of them had seats on the floor of the House. Among the ladies were Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Don Dirksen. There was a large number of ladies present, and some of them had seats on the floor of the House. Among the ladies were Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Don Dirksen.

FLOODS IN GERMANY.

SEVENTY-TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS IN THE INUNDATED DISTRICTS.

BRUNNEN, March 29.—Huddling lightning, thunder and exceptionally heavy rains in sheets in the condition which I lose this dispatch at 10 p. m. With returns the magnitude of the storm damages increases. Persons in without gas, the works being destroyed. The Rhine is now rising rapidly, and people are evacuating their houses on the lower banks. The inundations yet to come must be many, as the snow averages four feet deep on the forest lands, and rapid melting is imminent. Statistics here to-night show that 72,000 people of all ages are absolutely homeless in the inundated districts. The mayor of Dantzigh telegraphed the committee to aid sufferers, that the distress along the Vistula exceeds the worst calamities, and that there can be no question of a harvest for the inhabitants of the surrounding districts this year. The banks, usually a mere brook falling into the Sura, is now so swollen that this morning it swayed away a water-mill, and adjoining houses had to be evacuated.

Second Hand Sale and Concoits.

MONTREAL, March 29.—The firm of Snow Bros. and Co., of this city, some eight years ago bought an old safe from a second-hand dealer, in which was a locked compartment to which the key had been lost, but the seller stated that the drawer was empty. No attempt was ever made to open it until a few days since, when it was opened, and found to be full of valuable diamonds. It turns out that the safe had belonged to H. A. Mellor, a dealer in stones, who absconded with a large lot of whom has been lost.

A Woman Beats a Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Mary G. Baker recovered a verdict of \$12,500 in the Kings County circuit court yesterday against the Long Island Railroad Company. The trial of the action, which was for personal injury, lasted several days, and a great amount of testimony was taken. The company had dug an excavation on Atlantic avenue, into which Mrs. Baker fell, sustaining injuries that are thought to be permanent. The company offered to show irresponsibility, but the jury decided against it.

A Field in the Sandusky.

TIRFIS, O., March 29.—Continuous rains for the past forty-eight hours have caused the Sandusky river and its tributaries to overflow their banks, and thousands of acres are submerged, doing great damage to property. A portion of this city, located in the flats, is flooded, and the people are using boats for communicating with the other portions.

The Metropolitan Bank.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—John D. DoCamp, ex-vice president of the Metropolitan Bank, was surrendered by his bondsman, Captain Alexander Montgomery, and was committed to jail. The receiver of the Metropolitan Bank gives notice that a dividend of one hundred per cent will be paid depositors after April 16. Claims must be proved by April 15.

Township Treasurer Robbed.

DETROIT, March 29.—Treasurer Merrick, of Green Township, Mich., had \$300 in cash and a check for \$400 stolen from his bedroom.

Hanged with a Clothes Line.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 29.—John Kew, an old Englishman, residing on the island for years, once in prosperous circumstances, but owing to dissipation lately is much reduced, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in his shoe store with a clothes line.

Train Goes Through a Bridge.

BIG SANDY NEWS
Published every THURSDAY by
L. F. DANLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—\$1.00 per year in advance.
OFFICE—Old Clerk's Office Building,
LOUISA, KENTUCKY.
Advertising rates from 10 to 25 cents per line.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5th, 1888.
The trial of hoodler Jake Sharp has begun again in New York.

Traffic on many of the railroads in the South was stopped last week by the heavy rain-storms.
Senator Wallace was complimented on last Monday by being chosen, in the absence of Speaker Bryan, to preside over the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Judge Sautley, of Kentucky, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming.

Tammany Hall and the county Democracy of New York will be represented at the St. Louis Convention by 1,200 of their members.

Auditor Hewitt last week addressed a communication to the Legislature asking a full investigation of his office since the day when he first assumed the direction of its affairs.

Hon. John F. Hager, of Ashland, and Prof. Weaver, of Louisville, have been appointed a Commission to investigate all the books, papers and accounts relating to the State Treasury.

The body of a man was found floating in the Ohio river a few days since and considerable excitement was caused by the report that it was the body of Treasurer Tate, which, however, is thought not probable.

Benjamin F. Hopkins, late cashier of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, has been sentenced to seven years and two months imprisonment in the penitentiary for violation of the National banking law.

We have inadvertently failed in previous issues to mention the Catlettsburg Sun, a neat little weekly recently started at Catlettsburg by Mr. W. F. Parker. Its numbers thus far have been exceedingly interesting.

Portraits of Hon. G. W. Castle and the Senate Pages appeared in the Courier-Journal one day last week. Mr. Castle has made himself very popular at Frankfort and is highly praised for the efficient manner in which he discharges the duties of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Miss Cora Fellows, a teacher in an Indian school in Dakota a short distance from where Dr. Wooten is stationed, was married a short time ago to an Indian named Chaska. The young lady is said to be well educated, and the daughter of well-to-do residents of Washington city.

Hon. S. G. Sharp, of Lexington, who has been appointed to succeed J. W. Tate as Treasurer, will not enter upon his official duties until the trial of Tate shall have been concluded. Mr. Sharp is Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and is a gentleman of the highest ability.

No wonder the Chinese want to emigrate. A week or two ago 4,000 of them were killed by an earthquake, and now 2,000,000 are rendered utterly destitute by floods. Either Chinese arithmeticians are different from ours, or the Flowery Kingdom is the most God-forsaken land on the face of the earth.

Senator Pieratt, representing the Twenty-fourth Senatorial district, died at Frankfort on last Monday, after a brief illness. His remains were taken to West Liberty, his home, for interment. He was thirty-seven years of age and was esteemed and popular member. The General Assembly adjourned Tuesday through respect for his memory.

The authorities of the Maysville and Big Sandy have expressed their intention of completing the line by July 4, and have sent hundreds of additional laborers to different parts of the road to push the work of construction and place the grading in such a state that rails and cross ties may be placed immediately. The Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati will be opened on that day, and it is desired that the event be celebrated by a big trip over the Kentucky road.

Wm. Dorheimer, the New York journalist, lawyer and statesman, died in Savannah, Ga., last week, after an illness of only short duration. He was twice chosen Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and was in Congress one term. He was proprietor of the New York Star, with which he has always supported Cleveland and his administration. His death is quite a serious loss to the Democracy.

Hon. Knute Nelson, a Republican Representative from Minnesota, whose seat in the House is secured to him by a majority of nearly 50,000, made a speech in the House last week which fell like a bombshell in the Republican camp. Mr. Nelson teaches the doctrine of tariff reform, pure and simple, and holds before the eyes of his party its pledges in State and National platforms and bids them disregard them if they dare.

The Republicans have about concluded to let us nominate Cleveland at St. Louis and have laid away their little old hill boom with other rubbish. Just now their hopes are centered upon Sam Randall.—Louisville Times.

Gov. Buckner is indefatigable in his watchfulness to prevent the "jobs" which go through the Legislature from becoming laws. His veto messages are models of good sense and sound logic, and it is seldom the Legislature overrides one of them.—Flemingsburg Times-Democrat.

Tasco and Tate are still at large, and that \$15,000 is going begging. Yet it is not beyond the bounds of probability that the one is concealed in Cincinnati and the other in Chicago. Murderers and rascals are so thick in those cities that the discovery of a particular thug or thief is like looking for a needle in a hay-stack.—Louisville Times.

This Tate defalcation has shown that the Democratic party can do something the Republican party never did, and that is punish the rascals. When Belknap sold that batch of U. S. Post trader-ships a Democratic House of Representatives impeached him for it and a Republican Senate found that a resignation shielded the malefactor from conviction. Belknap is practicing law somewhere out West now, but Tate will never practice law in Kentucky. Tweed, a Democratic scoundrel, died in prison, but Dorsey, a Republican scoundrel, was acquitted upon trial for stealing and bought the State of Indiana for the Republican party.—Louisville Times.

The Richmond, Va. Enquirer, of November 26th, 1823, contained an article which after sixty-five years have elapsed may be read with profit by the present generation. The truth of it has lately been demonstrated in our own State. The writer says: "In the abstract it is not yet been denied, that a frequent recurrence to first principles is the surest way to preserve uncorrupted and unchanged the government of a free people. Men are the elements or principles of which a people in the aggregate are composed—and if men were incorruptible in their nature—no matter how long or how remote their employment from the people; longer practice in their various posts would only improve their dexterity and usefulness in service. But, alas! men in their course too nearly resemble the elements of those descending streams which have flowed too great a distance from their fountains. They cease to partake of their original simplicity and purity—and become open to the influence of every new combination, pure and impure—which may assail them through their various assailable points. The people are the sole accredited fountain of all power in America alone; and the will of the people must be to promote their own good. It would be a solecism in principles to suppose—in terms to assert, that a people could meditate their own injury. It is only when partial views are made to usurp the general will that the councils of a popular government can err. Can any better plan be devised to prevent this than a frequent recurrence of public servants to the nature and condition of their constituents?"

The policy of rotation in office is so much unheeded in the present day, for the reason that the possessors of office have so much control over the press. A good and faithful public servant should not be heedlessly ejected, but there is right and reason in a practice which shall teach all such that they are on public servants, not possessors of the public revenue, as many think they are, because they have enjoyed a portion of it so long.

Kentucky Notes.
Hon. G. S. Wall, of Maysville, is mentioned as a suitable person for appointment as Railroad Commissioner.

Mrs. James W. Tate, wife of the defaulting Treasurer, has been prostrated with grief since the disappearance of her husband.

Maj. P. P. Johnson will probably be elected to succeed County Judge Sharp, of Fayette, upon the latter's resignation to become State Treasurer.

Mrs. Stephen Cassiday, of Bowling Green, who had up to last, Friday been confined to her bed for several years, claims to have been cured by divine power.

A bill was last week introduced in the House fixing the salary of the State Treasurer at \$4,000. An officer upon whom are placed such financial responsibilities should be well paid.

The House at Frankfort will not again be in session until Tuesday. This will give the delegations which went to Catlettsburg Friday and to Cincinnati last evening time to get the dark brown taste out of their mouths before returning to business.—Courier-Journal (Sunday.)

If James W. Tate is in the land of the living, it is passing strange that no word comes from him to his stricken family. The belief daily grows stronger that death has mercifully granted him a release from the bitter regrets that must have been the accompaniment of his waking hours.

The canal coal from the mines of Johnson county, Eastern Kentucky, is being introduced in this city with fair promise of pocket success. It is of flinty hardness and is in large lumps. It burns with a beautiful blaze, and turns not pop and sparkle at all. It makes very little ash and almost no soot. It is said that the Gas Company of this city is considering the matter of adopting it for its uses.—Courier-Journal.

The Louisville Commercial says: Some canal coal from Eastern Kentucky is being brought to this city, and is used with entire satisfaction. The coal is very hard, and burns with a clear, bright blaze, like wood, and is entirely free from the disagreeable feature of puffing and cracking. It also produces very little ash or soot. This coal is now shipped to New York, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Syracuse, and other points, for gas-consuming purposes, and there is a possibility of the Gas Company of this city using it.

BRACE UP.
You are feeling down, your appetite is gone, you are bothered with headache, you are nervous, and generally out of sorts. You want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which give for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start the action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed vigor and strength. So let us advise you to take R. F. Vinson's Compound.

No Necessity for Alarm.
Ava-Atlanta.
The regular discussion of the two-thirds rule in the Democratic National Convention is on. It comes every four years. Republican papers are very solicitous about it now. They want it abrogated, pretending to fear that otherwise Mr. Cleveland will not be nominated. Can you yourself, brethren, Mr. Cleveland will have three-thirds of the Convention and two-thirds of the electoral vote.

THEIR BUSINESS BOOMING.
Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade as R. F. Vinson's Compound. It is the only thing that has given such a general revival of trade as R. F. Vinson's Compound. It is the only thing that has given such a general revival of trade as R. F. Vinson's Compound.

The Old Boys.
Weary of wandering in the wilderness, several of the old boys are retracing their steps towards the Congressional flesh pots. In the Eleventh district "Old Frank" Wolford is an announced and pronounced candidate. In the Second "Quinine Jim" McKenney is not only feeling, but stimulating the public pulse. In the Fourth "Dumb" Knott has a lightning rod up, while here at home our own "Post-office Albert" coyly confesses that he is being tempted to make the race as an Independent. In the Third there is talk of Charles Miliken being led as a bell-wether sheep to the shambles, and if the "Old Outlaw Oscar" doesn't renew the fight in the First, it will be because his health doesn't permit.—Louisville Times.

If Blaine is really out of this Presidential light, there is a great deal of unnecessary lying going on about the state of his health. One day we hear that he is a wreck, physically as well as politically, and preparing to pass in his checks. That story is hardly cold before we hear that the last of the planned Knights is the one American who can knock out Charles Mitchell in a twenty-four foot rug.—Louisville Times.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated ones. It is the standard of the world. Sold only in cases. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., N. Y.

Commissioner's Sale.
C. & G. Cooper Co., Plffs. against Enoch O'Brien & others, Defts. By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Lawrence Circuit Court, rendered at the February Term thereof, 1888, in the above styled cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, April 16th, 1888, at the Court House door in Louisa, Lawrence county, Ky., (being county court day,) proceed to expose to public sale the highest bidder, the following described property, viz: A tract of land situated on the Brinsley fork of Blaine, containing about sixty acres. For a full description see the records in the Court House. Taken as the property of the defendants, to wit: Enoch O'Brien & others, for a full description see the records in the Court House. Subject to a credit of \$500.00 April 15th, 1887, and \$43.65 costs.

Commissioner's Sale.
L. Apperson, Adm'r, Plff. against Lewis Eakers, Deft. By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Lawrence Circuit Court, rendered at the August Term thereof, 1887, in the above styled cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, April 16th, 1888, at the Court House door in Louisa, Lawrence county, Ky., (being county court day,) proceed to expose to public sale the highest bidder, the following described property, viz: A tract of land situated in Lawrence county, on the Morgan creek of the Blaine, containing about 23 acres; or a sufficient amount thereof to produce the sum of \$37.50 with 6 per cent interest from March 17th, 1878, until paid, and \$32.55 for a full description of the land see records in the Court House. Taken as the property of Lewis Eakers.

Commissioner's Sale.
L. Apperson, Adm'r, Plff. against John Chaffin's heirs, Defts. By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Lawrence Circuit Court, rendered at the February Term thereof, 1888, in the above styled cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, April 16th, 1888, at the Court House door in Louisa, Lawrence county, Ky., (being county court day,) proceed to expose to public sale the highest bidder, the following described property, viz: A tract of land situated in Lawrence county, on the Cooksey fork of the Blaine, containing about 50 acres; or so much thereof as may be necessary to produce the sum of \$22.25 with 6 per cent interest from October 12, 1829, until paid, and \$11.10 costs. For a better description of the land see the records in the Court House. Taken as the property of John Chaffin's heirs.

Commissioner's Sale.
L. Apperson, Adm'r, Plff. against Carrie Harris, Deft. By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Lawrence Circuit Court, rendered at the February Term thereof, 1888, in the above styled cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, April 16th, 1888, at the Court House door in Louisa, Lawrence county, Ky., (being county court day,) proceed to expose to public sale the highest bidder, the following described property, viz: A tract of land situated in Lawrence county, on or near the head of the First Fork of Little Sandy river, and containing about 77 1/2 acres; or so much thereof as may be necessary to produce the sum of \$179.50 with 6 per cent interest from May 14, 1868, until paid, and \$11.25 costs. For a better description of the land see records in the Court House. Taken as the property of Carrie Harris.

\$1 13 WEEKS.
The POLICE JAZZ is a well-known and popular song.
ONE DOLLAR.
RICHARD K. FOX,
RYANSON SQUARE, N. Y.
JOHN A. STRATTON,
19 Mo. St., New York.
Importers and Wholesalers of all kinds of
ACTOR DEONS.

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY

To take effect Monday, Nov. 2nd, 1886.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

NORTHWARD		SOUTHWARD	
Read up.	Read down.	Read up.	Read down.
STATIONS			
No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
Pass.	Pass.	Pass.	Pass.
4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
7 00	7 00	9 30	4 30
7 00	A. O. Crook	9 12	4 12
7 15	Normal	9 00	4 00
7 15	Adairburg	9 55	3 55
7 20	Alapine	9 50	3 50
7 25	Oakland	9 45	3 45
7 30	Union	9 40	3 40
7 50	Alapine Branch	9 37	3 30
8 00	Rockwoods	9 33	3 17
8 10	Rockwoods	9 30	3 00
8 20	Wauhatchie	7 47	4 59
8 25	Rockville	7 40	4 50
8 30	Union	7 20	2 35
8 35	Alapine	7 10	2 10
8 40	Roller	6 00	4 11
9 00	Brandau	5 28	2 06
9 10	White	5 31	1 44
9 20	Lombia	5 30	1 30
9 40	Camden Ground	5 15	1 25
10 15	Wardburg	4 14	1 13
10 30	Summit	9 04	1 03
10 40	Peeks		12 54
10 45	Northup	3 15	12 11
10 50	Peel	3 10	12 06
11 01	Peel Orchard	3 05	11 57
11 10	Forbes	3 05	11 50
11 20	Richardson	3 00	11 57

WOMAN'S WORK.

Represented in All Its Branches at Washington.

Meeting of the International Council—Addresses at Various Topics—Program in India—Noble Work of the Red Cross Society.

FIRST DAY.
WASHINGTON, March 27.—When the venerable Elizabeth Cady Stanton stepped onto the stage at the opening of the annual session of the International Council of Women, she was greeted by a cheering throng of delegates from all over the world.

Her husband, the late Sen. Thaddeus S. Stevens, was with her. She was dressed in a simple, elegant gown, and her face was beaming with the joy of the occasion. She spoke for half an hour on the subject of "The Woman of India," and received the warmest applause.

In the afternoon, the delegates from India were called upon to present their report. They were met by a warm reception, and their report was read with interest. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued.

The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued.

The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued.

The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued.

The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued.

The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued.

The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued.

The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued.

The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued.

The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued. The delegates from India were then seated at a long table, and the session continued.

WOMEN AS TOILERS.

The International Council Discusses the Position Occupied by the Gender Sex in the Industrial World—The Good Accomplished by Their Connection with the Labor Movement—The Progress of Law-Making in the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Before the International Council of Women on Wednesday, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers. At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers. At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers. At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers. At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers. At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers. At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers. At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers. At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers. At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers. At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers. At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers. At the conclusion of Mrs. Wood's address, Mrs. H. H. Wood, of the American Labor Union, made a powerful appeal for the recognition of women as workers.

THE DAIRY.

Be regular in feeding, watering and milking. If you would have good cows.

—Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, says that a cow that makes six pounds of butter a week on cold water will make seven pounds if the water be warmed.

—Prof. De Muth, of the Penn. University, says that food which fattens a cow for market will ruin her for milk, and that hay fed between meals is worse than wasted, as it clogs the stomach and interferes with the digestion of the regular ration.

—The average quantity of milk required for a pound of cheese is five quarts. One hundred pounds of milk will make a ten-pound cheese. The milk as it comes from the cow is just about the right temperature to make cheese. If two milkings be used, the night's milk should be cooled at once and warmed in the morning.—St. Louis Republic.

—Prof. H. E. Alvord, of Massachusetts Agricultural College, believes that milk is more susceptible to the influence of the air than to the breathing of the cow. He would draw the milk in the open air, and thus have it thoroughly oxygenated. If the cows be milked in the barn in which they stand the milk will be bad; but if milked in fresh air the trouble will be obviated.

—A teaspoonful of dissolved charcoal given to a cow or animal when sick will regulate the stomach within a very few moments, and where sickness is caused by overeating, or the animal is badly bloated by eating green apples, or in fact any thing that tends to cause indigestion, it will prove a sure and quick cure.—American Dairyman.

—The use of a thermometer in the cow shed is highly recommended by an experienced English dairyman. He agrees to the importance of giving warm drinking water, but says it is quite as important to keep the cows at a temperature of sixty degrees. They consume less food and make more milk when kept thus comfortable than if they have to eat an extra bulk to keep warm.—Farm and Home.

—Ignorant quacks sometimes treat cows for a disease they call "hollow horn," giving the unfortunate animals all sorts of vile nostrums, and if the animal dies, pointing out its hollow horns as evidence of the correctness of their diagnosis. It might be well for farmers to bear in mind that the horns of all animals are hollow, more or less, the cartilage which fills the horn while the beast is young being changed into true horn by the deposition of the mineral matter. It is safe to set that man down as an ignoramus who calls hollow horns a disease.—N. Y. Times.

VENTILATION AND LIGHT.
Two Subjects of Unusual Interest to Dairy Farmers.
Ventilation is easy. Warm air rises. The air expelled from the lungs, in contact with the body of the exerciser, will rise, and collect near the roof. Though the carbonic dioxide is heavier than air, the temperature, by reason of its being heated as it comes from the lungs, it will rise to the roof. Let an opening be made in the roof, and all the foulness will escape. A hatted cupola will exclude rain and snow, while not interfering with the egress of the foul air. Even openings just under the eaves, where they will be protected from the snow and rain, will answer quite well. It is better to have, also, pure air admitted below; but unless this can be admitted through an underground way at least one hundred feet long, do not admit it at all; depend upon the pure air entering from above and slowly sinking. It will pay well to make this underground way for any considerable shelter. It must be at least three feet below the surface; except at the extremities, of course. For enclosing this, use pine planks. Strange as it may seem to many, pine altogether underground lasts better than oak or almost any other wood. I learned this some years ago, when I assisted at various times in exhuming fifty or more bodies from an old burying-ground on my father's farm. The pine coffins were intact, when oak, walnut, etc., not so long in the ground, were rotted. A barn should always have air-shafts reaching from basement to roof.

For the same reason that he has an unusual interest in ventilation, the dairyman has an unusual interest in light in the cow stable. Light is as essential to the health and thrift of cows, as it is to the health and thrift of nearly every one of the higher animals. But besides this, sunlight is a disinfectant in purifying the stable. Filth and foul gases breed in darkness; sunlight is their foe. The more light admitted into the stable, the less dampness and contamination. And why should there not be an abundance of light, where glass is cheap and can be protected by a few bars? I have no excuse for basement stables so situated or put so far down in the earth that they can not be well lighted.—F. M. Stahl, in Mirror and Farmer.

Enriching Milk by Feeding.
There is a great natural difference in cows with regard to the richness of milk they give, and this is only partially modified by feeding. Jersey cows make yellow butter and a good deal of it, according to the quantity of milk, even in winter. If the feed be dry and poor they will not give so much. A cow that naturally gives thin, poor milk may be made to give somewhat better milk by giving her rich food, as corn meal or alfalfa. Probably if this was continued while the cow is bearing a calf the progeny will inherit this tendency to put more of the milk into the cream part. In this way our large milkers may in time be bred as equally remarkable for butter production. There is a hint in this fact also against neglecting the feed of cows while they are dry and near dropping their calf. It might make trouble with their bags to feed rich or succulent food at this time, but this is undoubtedly the best way to develop good animals for the dairy, either for milk or butter.—American Cultivator.

—The pen is a mighty engine, and it sometimes runs away with the engineer.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

How Boys and Girls Are Benefited by the Knowledge of Industry.

Thanks to several courageous men and skillful women, industrial education is here to stay. It has its place, well taken and strongly maintained in the kindergarten, primary, grammar, high and special technical schools. Hereafter no child will go out into life from any well-regulated city or large town without knowing some new things, the delay in teaching which makes the schools of yesterday look strange. Industrial art is certainly to be a permanent. Little children will hereafter know form and color as no grade of public school ever taught them in olden times, and they will know how to estimate, measure, estimate, describe and draw them. Of this there can be no question. Sewing, and all that is indispensable in the needle-work accomplishment of every woman, will be taught the girls as thoroughly as numbers and language. Of this there can be no doubt. There is every philosophical and practical reason for the former, as there is every sensible reason for the latter. It now looks as though the girls would be taught the science and art of cooking, and the boys the art of handling tools in wood-work. Both of these, however, are plans far experimental, so far as the public school below the high-school grades are concerned. * * * We frankly confess that we very greatly hope the experiment will be so universally successful as to lead to their thorough engraving upon the school system as low down as the upper two classes of the grammar school. We do not believe the intellectual work would suffer; we think the moral gain would be great.—Journal of Education.

"Didn't Know We Were Loaded."
The young man fell dead!
A friend had pointed a revolver at him. "He didn't know it was loaded!" he said. "He didn't know it was loaded!" he said. "He didn't know it was loaded!" he said.

—If I had only known! has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unwittingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laundryman who, in the heat of a quarrel, had carelessly charged with a winter's accumulation of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof.

—If I had only known! has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unwittingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laundryman who, in the heat of a quarrel, had carelessly charged with a winter's accumulation of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof.

—If I had only known! has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unwittingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laundryman who, in the heat of a quarrel, had carelessly charged with a winter's accumulation of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof.

—If I had only known! has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unwittingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laundryman who, in the heat of a quarrel, had carelessly charged with a winter's accumulation of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof.

—If I had only known! has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unwittingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laundryman who, in the heat of a quarrel, had carelessly charged with a winter's accumulation of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof.

—If I had only known! has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unwittingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laundryman who, in the heat of a quarrel, had carelessly charged with a winter's accumulation of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof.

—If I had only known! has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unwittingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laundryman who, in the heat of a quarrel, had carelessly charged with a winter's accumulation of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof.

—If I had only known! has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unwittingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laundryman who, in the heat of a quarrel, had carelessly charged with a winter's accumulation of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof.

—If I had only known! has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unwittingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laundryman who, in the heat of a quarrel, had carelessly charged with a winter's accumulation of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof.

—If I had only known! has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unwittingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laundryman who, in the heat of a quarrel, had carelessly charged with a winter's accumulation of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof.

—If I had only known! has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unwittingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laundryman who, in the heat of a quarrel, had carelessly charged with a winter's accumulation of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof. It is the duty of the citizen to know the facts and the consequences thereof.

THE DAIK.

Be regular in feeding, watering and milking. If you would have good cows.

—Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, says that a cow that makes six pounds of butter a week on cold water will make seven pounds if the water be warmed.

—Prof. De Muth, of the Penn. University, says that food which fattens a cow for market will ruin her for milk, and that hay fed between meals is worse than wasted, as it clogs the stomach and interferes with the digestion of the regular ration.

—The average quantity of milk required for a pound of cheese is five quarts. One hundred pounds of milk will make a ten-pound cheese. The milk as it comes from the cow is just about the right temperature to make cheese. If two milkings be used, the night's milk should be cooled at once and warmed in the morning.—St. Louis Republic.

—Prof. H. E. Alvord, of Massachusetts Agricultural College, believes that milk is more susceptible to the influence of the air than to the breathing of the cow. He would draw the milk in the open air, and thus have it thoroughly oxygenated. If the cows be milked in the barn in which they stand the milk will be bad; but if milked in fresh air the trouble will be obviated.

—A teaspoonful of dissolved charcoal given to a cow or animal when sick will regulate the stomach within a very few moments, and where sickness is caused by overeating, or the animal is badly bloated by eating green apples, or in fact any thing that tends to cause indigestion, it will prove a sure and quick cure.—American Dairyman.

—The use of a thermometer in the cow shed is highly recommended by an experienced English dairyman. He agrees to the importance of giving warm drinking water, but says it is quite as important to keep the cows at a temperature of sixty degrees. They consume less food and make more milk when kept thus comfortable than if they have to eat an extra bulk to keep warm.—Farm and Home.

—Ignorant quacks sometimes treat cows for a disease they call "hollow horn," giving the unfortunate animals all sorts of vile nostrums, and if the animal dies, pointing out its hollow horns as evidence of the correctness of their diagnosis. It might be well for farmers to bear in mind that the horns of all animals are hollow, more or less, the cartilage which fills the horn while the beast is young being changed into true horn by the deposition of the mineral matter. It is safe to set that man down as an ignoramus who calls hollow horns a disease.—N. Y. Times.

VENTILATION AND LIGHT.
Two Subjects of Unusual Interest to Dairy Farmers.
Ventilation is easy. Warm air rises. The air expelled from the lungs, in contact with the body of the exerciser, will rise, and collect near the roof. Though the carbonic dioxide is heavier than air, the temperature, by reason of its being heated as it comes from the lungs, it will rise to the roof. Let an opening be made in the roof, and all the foulness will escape. A hatted cupola will exclude rain and snow, while not interfering with the egress of the foul air. Even openings just under the eaves, where they will be protected from the snow and rain, will answer quite well. It is better to have, also, pure air admitted below; but unless this can be admitted through an underground way at least one hundred feet long, do not admit it at all; depend upon the pure air entering from above and slowly sinking. It will pay well to make this underground way for any considerable shelter. It must be at least three feet below the surface; except at the extremities, of course. For enclosing this, use pine planks. Strange as it may seem to many, pine altogether underground lasts better than oak or almost any other wood. I learned this some years ago, when I assisted at various times in exhuming fifty or more bodies from an old burying-ground on my father's farm. The pine coffins were intact, when oak, walnut, etc., not so long in the ground, were rotted. A barn should always have air-shafts reaching from basement to roof.

For the same reason that he has an unusual interest in ventilation, the dairyman has an unusual interest in light in the cow stable. Light is as essential to the health and thrift of cows, as it is to the health and thrift of nearly every one of the higher animals. But besides this, sunlight is a disinfectant in purifying the stable. Filth and foul gases breed in darkness; sunlight is their foe. The more light admitted into the stable, the less dampness and contamination. And why should there not be an abundance of light, where glass is cheap and can be protected by a few bars? I have no excuse for basement stables so situated or put so far down in the earth that they can not be well lighted.—F. M. Stahl, in Mirror and Farmer.

Enriching Milk by Feeding.
There is a great natural difference in cows with regard to the richness of milk they give, and this is only partially modified by feeding. Jersey cows make yellow butter and a good deal of it, according to the quantity of milk, even in winter. If the feed be dry and poor they will not give so much. A cow that naturally gives thin, poor milk may be made to give somewhat better milk by giving her rich food, as corn meal or alfalfa. Probably if this was continued while the cow is bearing a calf the progeny will inherit this tendency to put more of the milk into the cream part. In this way our large milkers may in time be bred as equally remarkable for butter production. There is a hint in this fact also against neglecting the feed of cows while they are dry and near dropping their calf. It might make trouble with their bags to feed rich or succulent food at this time, but this is undoubtedly the best way to develop good animals for the dairy, either for milk or butter.—American Cultivator.

—The pen is a mighty engine, and it sometimes runs away with the engineer.

ST. JACOBS CURE.

NEURALGIA. BACKACHE. TOOTHACHE. HEADACHE. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. GOUT. BRUISES. BURNS. SCALDS. SORES. ETC.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments. It is a great relief to the sufferer from these various ailments.

NEW SHOES FREE.

Adolph Meyer & Co.'s \$2.25 Warranted Shoes.

For Ladies and Misses.

Adolph Meyer & Co. Economy Shoe.

Adolph Meyer & Co. Economy Shoe.

Adolph Meyer & Co. Economy Shoe.

Adolph Meyer & Co. Economy Shoe.

Adolph Meyer & Co. Economy Shoe.

Adolph Meyer & Co. Economy Shoe.

Adolph Meyer & Co. Economy Shoe.

Adolph Meyer & Co. Economy Shoe.

Adolph Meyer & Co. Economy Shoe.

Adolph Meyer & Co. Economy Shoe.

Adolph Meyer & Co. Economy Shoe.

Adolph Meyer & Co. Economy Shoe.